

The Kentucky Gazette

AS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS

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FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

Public Documents.

[CONTINUED.]

The next thing, in order, is the letter of the 27th of July from Monroe to Foster: in which he declares that under the proposed conditions it is absolutely impossible for the United States to withdraw the non-importation act. The faith of this government was pledged for the adoption of that measure in the case of one of the belligerents withdrawing its commercial restrictions and the other retaining them. It is only in the power of the British government to do so to us as an act of justice to enable us to take the course proposed, &c.

This is followed by another letter "from the same to the same," dated October, and is intended as an answer to Foster's last letter (of the 23d) in which he adverts to a complaint which Foster made of Monroe's omitting, in his letter of the 23d, to mention the non-importation act which he (Foster) had made against the President's Proclamation—and also his omitting to attend to the demand which he made for the repeal of the non-importation law of March 23, 1811.

He states that in his communications he did not omit to attend to those subjects. For having shown that the remonstrance and demand were unjust he omitted through respect for Britain, to place them in the point of view they deserved. "Propositions tending to degrade a nation can never be brought into discussion by a government not prepared to submit to degradation."

Mr. Monroe also contends that he was correct in saying that Britain required commerce to be placed in the condition that it was in before the Berlin and Milan decrees were issued—because he had required a particular explanation of that demand. He (Foster) had insisted that France had no right to refuse the admission into her ports of British manufactures when they had become the property neutrals; and that until France would remove her decrees so far as they excluded such goods, Britain would maintain her orders.

On such a pretension it is almost impossible to reason. There is no example of it in former wars. Great Britain the enemy of France, not takes to regulate the trade of France; nor is that all; she calls her treaty most trade in British goods. If France and Britain were at peace this extension would not be set up nor even thought of. Has G. Britain then acquired in this respect by war, rights which she has not in peace? And does she announce to neutral nations, that unless they consent to become the instruments of this policy, their commerce shall be annihilated, and their vessels shall be shut up in their own ports?

America has no right to carry her own goods to French ports without the consent of France; how then can she have a right to carry those of G. Britain? Nations at peace do not admit indiscriminately the manufactures of each other. It is a matter that always depends on the interest and will of the parties. America then will not demand for another what she cannot claim for herself.

Great Britain had reason to complain of the Berlin decrees so far only as they cut off the trade between Britain and the neutral nations. After the French orders ceased to operate in that way neutrals had ground of complaint that the orders of Britain excluded them from commerce with France. It ought at least to have been expected that G. Britain would have waited until she could prove the failure of France in her engagements before she would have molested the American vessels entering French ports upon the reliance which those two governments had on the faith of each other.

As to the insinuations about the partiality of the American government towards France—it is asked whether there is any reason to doubt but that America would have enforced the non-intercourse act against France had Britain revoked her edicts and had France refused? "When there was an arrangement between the American and English governments which we trusted you would have fulfilled was not the non-intercourse enforced against France on account of the French decrees being unrevoked?"

As to the blockade of May 1806 it was considered as being involved in the more comprehensive system of the orders in council and that in case of the discontinuance of those orders the blockade would cease with them. This conclusion seemed the more plain as a notice of their continuance (in case such a thing should be resolved upon) would be unnecessary, because a blockade does not cease unless by a formal notification from the government by which it was instituted.

But the American government does not wish to enquire how the British blockade may be terminated. Its actual termination is the only thing we care for.

The blockade of May 1806 is every way inconsistent with the law of nations. It is also inconsistent with the views of the government that issued it.

It was strictly only a blockade between the Seine and Ostend, because to the forts between Great and the Seine, and between Ostend and the Elbe, neutrals were permitted to trade in all articles that were not contraband of war, that is, they enjoyed the same privileges as if there were no blockade maintained against those ports.

The reason why this blockade was not rigorous upon neutral trade as respects a great part of the coast comprised in it, was, on account of the situation of affairs at that time between England and America.

A controversy had taken place between our governments which was still depending. The British government had interfered with a trade between France and her allies in the produc-

of their colonies. The just claim of the United States was then a subject of negotiation; and your government, professing a willingness to make a satisfactory arrangement of it, issued the order which allowed the trade, without making any concession as to the principle, reserving that for adjustment by treaty.

When it is remembered that the blockade afforded in it to the citizens of the U. States of which they largely availed themselves, and that beside the question as to the principle of it together with all other questions depending between Britain and America, were about to be amicably negotiated; the reason will then be seen why the American minister did not then complain. Mr. Monroe after mentioning that he was then the minister makes the following high and merited eulogy on the British minister (Mr. Fox) with whom he had to negotiate. "In recalling to my mind as this incident naturally does, the mainly character of that distinguished and illustrious statesman, and the confidence with which he inspired all those with whom he had to treat, I shall be permitted to express as a slight tribute of respect to his memory, the very high consideration in which I have held his great talents and virtues."

Mr. Monroe then adverts to Foster's admission of the law that a blockade cannot be legal without the application of a sufficient force, therefore a continuation of the blockade after the repeal of the orders in council will not occasion any dispute between the countries, because if Britain apply an adequate force to the maintenance of it, America will cease to complain of it.

Next is a note from the same enclosing copies of two letters from M. Russell, *charge des affaires* at London, duplicates of which had been transmitted to the British government.

Mr. Russell's letters are directed to John Speare, *charge des affaires* for the United States at London. The first announces the practical repeal of the Berlin decrees—mentions the cases of the Orleans Packet and the Grace Ann Green—cases that came within the interdict of those decrees.

Mr. Russell observes in general terms that he knew of no instance of those decrees being enforced against American vessels.

Mr. Russell's second letter mentions the liberation of the Good Intent, the Star and the Two Brothers—American vessels that would have been liable to condemnation under the French decrees had they existed with respect to America. He observes also that "among false oaths and false papers after the most minute and tedious investigation it often remains doubtful whether this property belongs to a neutral or an enemy. The time employed in this investigation has surely no connection with the Berlin or Milan decrees, and cannot be considered as an evidence of their continuance."

The next letter is from J. S. Smith to Mr. Russell, mentioning the purport of them, and requesting from the British a repeal of the orders of council.

Lord Wellesley returns a note informing that his communication was received, that the Prince Regent had it under consideration, but would not return an answer until he would receive information from Mr. Foster, &c.

This is followed by another note mentioning the receipt of despatches from Foster, which informed them of a negotiation that had commenced between him and the United States government—and that Russell's letters were transmitted to Foster.

Mr. Foster in his next letter mentions the same letters &c.—says he has not received those sent to him by Wellesley but expects their arrival shortly, &c.

He observes that Mr. Monroe had regarded as an insult offered the United States the demand which he (Foster) had made for a repeal of the non-importation act. He declares he did not intend that demand as an insult, but as a claim of right which America must have regarded as justifiable did she feel in the duplicity of France as Britain did.

As to the novelty of the demands made by him he observes that he had only required what had been required of Pinkney in 1810 (Aug. 25) but he declared that in vindicating Britain from the imputation of advancing new pretensions his warmth had betrayed him into the use of any language that was considered offensive he was sorry for it.

On account of the unlawful and unprincipled conduct of Bonaparte, England ought not to be thought unreasonable for distrusting his ambiguous declarations, especially if it was considered that she was involved in a war with him in a war that jeopardized every thing dear to her.

England sincerely wishes to see him recover that disposition which will restore to war its accustomed usages.

If Bonaparte appears in any instance to depart from the line he has designated for himself in order to favor America it is not on account of a regard for justice or a change of his measures, but for the purpose of obtaining the aid of America in the execution of those measures.

If Bonaparte has repealed his decrees why does he not make a declaration of that repeal as open and as explicit as their enactment. Until he does so Britain "will make him feel the pressure of his own system."

With respect to the extent of the modification or repeal which Britain would require in the French decrees, he observed that nothing more would be required than what she would be entitled to according to those rules established in the former wars of Europe.

He then expresses the satisfaction he felt at the eulogium bestowed on Mr. Fox.

This letter is not written in that diplomatic style which I hate, but in the plain unaffected style that every man should use when he wishes to speak common sense. It is a more decent letter than any of his preceding ones.

Mr. Monroe's answer to the last letter is short and unimportant. It expresses his regret at the circumstance of Mr. Foster's not having received instructions from his government relative to the revocation of the Berlin decrees, and his surprise at seeing him (Foster) speak of that matter as if there existed no evidence of such revocation.

Foster's answer is extremely ill written. It is the last communication relative to the foregoing subject.

He observes in it that he could not "in the face of facts admit" that the Berlin decrees were repealed; because it was allowed even by America that they still existed to a certain extent though it was contended that they were

to that extent only in name. As those decrees were in whole intent, innovations upon the old system of warfare, England would not have abandoned them until they were unconditionally abandoned.

Next follows a letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe expressing the satisfaction which he felt at having learned that com. Rodgers was not authorized by the American government to attempt the forcible recovery of American vessels from British vessels. Britain must from his conduct and from the reports current in the United States have regarded him as acting under the authority of his government.

As it is now, the question relative to the capture will be limited to the act itself. He goes on to remark that Rodgers' conduct seems very unaccountable according to his own statement of it—here he adverts to his chasing the Little Belt &c. and concludes that it warranted him in demanding an official examination of the matter. But if Bingham's account should be found correct he doubted not but the American government would acknowledge and repair the outrage.

Monroe answered that Rodgers was not authorized to recover American vessels by force, though the recent outrages of British vessels on our coast might have justified the government in giving him such authority. The orders given to the American frigates were only for the protection of American commerce within the legitimate limits.

Foster in reply expresses regret that the disavowal of hostile orders was mingled with remarks upon the conduct of British vessels which might excite irritation.

He observes that he asked for a denial of the existence of hostile orders on account of the rumor that had been raised concerning them but for himself he did not believe that there were any such.

He remarks that the insinuation that the United States would have been ready to issue orders for the search of British vessels of war is contrary to all the principles held both by England and America.

Foster then complains that the demand which he made for an inquiry to be made into the conduct of Commodore Rodgers had not been attended to. He then makes some unintelligible remarks about the surprise which he felt at finding that the United States government had "spontaneously" instituted an inquiry in that affair instead of sending Rodgers to sea, which seemed to imply an approbation of his behaviour.

He had believed that the President would take this case on account of what his majesty had done in the case of the Chesapeake in which he says every reparation prearranged at the instant the intelligence reached London of that unfortunate event, was made to you, sir, promptly and unasked for.

He then expresses his regret at the course taken by the U. S. government in Rodgers' case as it prevented him from executing instructions which he had received, enabling him to offer complete reparation to America for the attack on the Chesapeake.

He mentions having before communicated those instructions to Mr. Monroe, and that it had been mutually agreed that it would be best to keep the consideration of them distinct from the other subjects under discussion.

How conscientious the English have all at once become! But the case is changed as the law is said of his ox.

This is too much. Is the punishment of Berkeley—the disciplining him from his situation and placing him in a higher one, meted out to us for the purpose of insulting us?

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—December 9.

MR. GRUNDY'S SPEECH,

On our Foreign Relations, copied from the Alexandria Herald.

MR. GRUNDY, in reply to Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Speaker,

I did not expect that the gentleman from Virginia would have made any enquiries into the motives or objects of that committee of which he himself was a member. He, sir, attended faithfully to his duty and witnessed every step the committee took. He also saw the report before it was made to this house, and must have heard the exposition of our ulterior measures, as explained by our chairman. Why, then, sir, shall he now affect not to understand us? Our object, by those who will listen, shall not be misunderstood.

And, Mr. Speaker, as I have no political secrets, I feel no hesitation in declaring to you, to this house, and to the nation, the view I have taken of the subject. But before I do this it is due to the committee that an explanation of their conduct should take place.

So soon as the committee on our Foreign Relations was appointed, we were forcibly impressed with the serious and highly responsible station you had assigned us; to that committee, consisting of nine

members only, were not only the eyes of this house but of the nation turned; and from us, in this, the most critical moment of our world has ever known, was expected, that a course of measures should be recommended calculated to protect the

Under this impression, Mr. Speaker, we deemed it a duty to take time for deliberation; we thought it better to encounter the charge of having acted in a tardy and dilatory way, than to take rash steps, by which this nation might be plunged in difficulties, from which it could not be easily extricated. We therefore took the necessary time to weigh the arguments both for and against the measures we have recommended; and, as far as we were able, we surveyed the consequences which were to follow from the course we proposed. We foresaw, Mr. Speaker, that our countrymen were to fall in the meditated conflict, and that American blood was to stream afresh. Nor were we unmindful of the expenditure of public treasure. And, sir, what cost me more reflection than every thing else was the new test to which we are to put this government. We are about to ascertain by actual experiment how far our republican institutions are calculated to stand the shock of war, and whether, after foreign danger has disappeared, we can again assume our peaceful attitude, without endangering the liberties of the people.

Against these considerations, weighty in themselves, your committee felt themselves constrained to decide, influenced by existing circumstances of a character too imperious to be resisted; these I will enumerate before I sit down. My business at present is to address a particular portion of the members of this house—I mean, sir, the republican members—and although what I am about to say might be deemed impolitic on ordinary subjects of legislation, yet, at this time, and on this occasion, it would be criminal to conceal a single thought which might influence their determination. We should now, Mr. Speaker, forget little party animosities, we should mingle minds freely, and, as far as we are able, commune with the understandings of each other; and, the decision once made, let us become one people, and present an undivided front to the enemies of our country.

Republicans should never forget that some years ago a set of men of different politics held the reins of this government, and drove the car of state; they were charged with being friendly to standing armies in times of peace, and favorable to expensive establishments; not for the purpose of opposing foreign enemies, but to encourage executive patronage, and to bring these forces to operate upon the people themselves. These measures alarmed the republicans; they remonstrated, they clamored, they appealed to the people, and by a national sentence, the men then in power were taken down from their high places, and republican men were put in their seats. If your minds are resolved on war you are consistent, you are right, you are still republicans; but if you are not resolved, pause and reflect, for should this resolution pass, and you then become faint hearted, remember that you have abandoned your old principles, and trod in the paths of your predecessors.

According to my view of this subject, Mr. Speaker, we now stand on the bank, one movement more, the Rubicon is passed, we are in Italy, and we must march to Rome.

As a member of the committee, I feel no hesitation in saying, that if there be a member here, not determined to go with us, to the extent of our measures, I prefer now to take my leave of him, rather than be deserted when the clouds darken, and the storm thickens upon us.

This admonition I owed to candor—I have paid it, not because I doubted; my purpose is settled, my mind reposes upon it—I may be in an error—if I am, I hope my country will forgive me—from my God I shall never need it, because he knows the purity of my motives.

I will now state the reasons which influenced the committee, in recommending the measures now before us.

It is not the carrying trade, properly so called, about which this nation and Great Britain, are at present contending: We're the only question now under consideration, I should feel great unworthiness (however clear our claim might be) to involve the nation in war, for the assertion of a right, in the enjoyment of which the community at large are not more deeply concerned. The true question in controversy, is of a very different character; it involves the interest of the whole nation: It is the right of exporting the productions of our own soil and industry, to foreign markets; Sir, our vessels are now captured when destined to the ports of France, and condemned by the British courts of admiralty, without even the pretext of having on board contraband of war, enemies' property, or, having in any respect violated the laws of nations. These depredations on our lawful commerce, under whatever ostensible pretences committed, are not to be traced to any maxims or rules of public law, but to

the policy of the British government. This hostile and unjust policy of that country towards us, is not to be wondered at, when we remember that the United States are already the second commercial nation in the world. The success of the commercial interests of Great Britain, but her statesmen no doubt anticipate with deep concern, the maritime greatness of this republic.

The unjust and unprecedented demand now made by Great Britain, that we shall cease the markets of the continent to be opened to her manufactures, fully justifies the views I have suggested.

That we as a neutral nation should interfere between belligerents in their municipal regulations, will not be considered for by any one. From the course pursued by that nation for some years past, it evidently appears, that neither public law nor justice, but power alone, is made by her the test of maritime rights.

What, Mr. Speaker, are we now called on to decide? It is whether we will resist by force, this attempt made by that government, to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part, I am not prepared to say, that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated by any foreign nation. Sir, I prefer war to submission.

Over and above these unjust pretensions of the British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impressing our seamen, from merchant vessels; this unjust and lawless invasion of personal dignity, calls loudly for the interposition of this government. To those better acquainted with the facts relating to it, I leave it to fill up the picture. My mind is irresistibly drawn to the West.

Although others may not so strongly feel the bearing which the late transactions in that quarter have on this subject, upon my mind they have greater influence. It cannot be believed by any man who will reflect, that the savage tribes, influenced by other powers, would think of making war on the United States. They understand too well their own weakness, and our strength. They have already felt the weight of our arms; they know they hold the very soil on which they live as tenants at sufferance: How then, sir, are we to account for their late conduct? In one way only—some powerful nation have been engaged in a contest, and turned their peaceful disposition towards us into hostilities. Great Britain alone has intercourse with those northern tribes; I therefore infer that if British gold has been employed, their labors and efforts, and the promise of support and of a place of refuge, if needed, have had their effect.

If I am right in this conjecture, war is not to commence by sea or land, it is already begun; and some of the richest blood of our country has already been shed; yes, Mr. Speaker, in one individual has fallen, the honest and brave, and the soldier. That he loved his country none can doubt. He died to preserve his honor and to fame—I mean the late commander of the cavalry; you, sir, who often measured your strength with him, in former debates can attest that he in a good degree, was the pride of the western country, and Kentucky claimed him as a favorite son. For his loss with those who fell by his side, the whole western country is ready to march; they only wait for our permission; and sir, I would gladly pledge myself for my people—they will avenge the death of their brethren.

Another consideration drawn from our past conduct, demands the course we have proposed; In the year 1803 Congress declared that this nation had but three alternatives left; war, embargo or submission; since that time no advantageous change has taken place in our foreign relations; we now have no embargo, we have not declared war; I then say, with humiliation produced by the degradation of my country, we have submitted. Mr. Speaker, I derive no pleasure from speaking in this way of my country, but it is true, and however painful the truth may be, it should be told.

Another reason operates on my mind; we stand pledged to the French nation to continue in force our non-importation law against Great Britain; who, in a violation of national faith we cannot repeat it. What effects is the operation of this law producing? It is demoralizing our citizens; men of commercial habits cannot easily change their course of life; those who have lived in affluence and ease, cannot consent to beg for bread; no, sir, they will violate this law; in private life, if you wish men to remain virtuous, lead them not into temptation.

This restrictive system operates unequally; some parts of the union enjoy the same advantages which they possessed when no difficulties attended our foreign relations; we suffer extremely; ask the northern man and he will tell you that any state of things is better than the present; enquire of the western people why their crops are not equal to what they were in former years—They will answer that industry has no stimulus left, since there

surplus products have no markets; notwithstanding those objections to the present restrictive system, we are bound to retain it. This and our plighted faith to the French Government have tied the gordian knot; we cannot untie it; we can cut it with the sword.

This war, if carried on successfully will have its advantages. We shall drive the British from our continent—they will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savage to tomahawk our women and children. That nation will lose her Canadian trade, and by having no resting place in this country, her means of annoying us will be diminished. The idea I am now about to advance is at war, I know, with the sentiments of the gentleman from Virginia; I am willing to receive the Canadians as adopted brethren; it will have beneficial political effects; it will preserve the equilibrium of the government—When Louisiana shall be fully peopled, the northern states will lose their power; they will be at the discretion of others; they can be depressed at pleasure, and then this union might be endangered—I therefore feel anxious not only to add the Floridas to the south but the Canadas to the north of this empire.

To you, Mr. Speaker, and to the members of this house, my thanks are due for the very patient attention you have paid to my embarrassed remarks.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17. MARITIME DEFENCE.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the naval force of the United States and to the defence of our maritime frontier, made the following report in part:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message of the 5th of November, 1811, as relates to the defence of our maritime frontier, report in part, that two communications from the Secretary at War, which accompany this report, which were made in reply to queries propounded by the committee, contain the best information on the subject which they have been able to collect. That one of them contains an enumeration of the permanent fortifications which have been completed or commenced, with remarks on the troops necessary to garrison them. That for the completion of works already commenced no further appropriation is requisite. But that some additional works are deemed necessary, the precise extent of which cannot at present be determined; for which and for contingent objects of defence in our maritime frontier, in the event of hostilities, the committee recommend an appropriation of one million of dollars; and the committee for that purpose beg leave to report a bill, entitled a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier.

Mr. Cheves then presented a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee, also made a detailed report on the subject of our naval establishment.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee, presented a bill concerning the naval establishment; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to an auxiliary force, to the acceptance of volunteer corps, to detachments of militia, and to such a preparation of the great body of militia, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity, asked and obtained leave to lay on the table all the documents obtained by that committee from the War Department on the subjects submitted to their consideration. Referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

The fifth resolution, yesterday adopted, respecting the Navy, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was this day committed the bill concerning the naval establishment; and the fourth, respecting authorizing the Executive to call out detachments of militia, was referred to the committee of Foreign Relations to report a bill.

The House then proceeded to consider the sixth and last resolution reported by the committee, in the following words: "That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas."

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And that if attacked by any British ship or vessel, it shall be lawful to capture and bring such ship or vessel into any port of the United States for adjudication."

Mr. Findley moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendment to the 1st Monday in March next.

After debate on these motions, the House adjourned without coming to a decision on either.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

BATTLE ON THE WABASH.

Mr. Ormsby moved the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what provisions ought to be made by law, for paying the officers and soldiers of the militia who served under Governor Harrison in the late expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, to compensate them for the loss of horses, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the action of the 7th of Nov. last.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKee offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House such information as may be in the possession of the government and proper to be communicated on the following points:

1st. Any evidence leading to show whether any and what agency the subjects either public or private of any foreign power may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier to hostility against the U. States.

2d. The evidence of hostility towards the U. States on the part of the Shawnee Prophet and his adherents, anterior to the commencement of the late campaign against them under command of Gov. Harrison.

3d. The orders and authority vested in Gov. Harrison by the United States under which the late expedition against the Indians was carried on and such other information relating to the subject as in the opinion of the President may be proper to be communicated to this House.

This resolution was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKee presented a petition from Louisiana territory, in favor of the second grade of government—Referred.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday (respecting arming merchantmen, &c.) was called for; when it was, on motion of Mr. Randolph, ordered to lie on the table.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference made the 11th inst. together with the message from the Senate adhering to their amendments to the bill on this subject.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to commit the report to a committee of the whole, and negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Yule, that this House do recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

After a brief debate

The question was decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Addison, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bartlett, Bibb, Bigelow, Blocker, Boyd, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davison, Davis, Dismont, Ely, Emory, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Green, D. Hall, O. Hall, Harp, Hymanson, Jackson, Kent, K. Little, Livingston, Lyle, McKim, M. Law, Milnor, Mitchell, Mosely, Paulding, P. Per, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quince, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robinson, Sage, Simmons, Seiver, Seybert, Shaw, Smith, G. Smith, Snow, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallman, Tracy, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wright, &c.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Bard, Bassett, Blackledge, Bloom, Buckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clifton, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwin, Gray, Grundy, Hawes, Huddy, Johnson, King, Lacombe, Lefever, Lewis, Lowndes, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M. Pryde, McKee, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, O'neale, Pearson, Pickens, Pleasants, Randolph, Rhoads, Roane, Roberts, Sevier, Sheffy, J. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Troup, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson, Winn, &c.

So the House agreed to recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, which of course prevails, and the ratio is fixed at \$5,000.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FROM THE WESTERN SUN.

At a numerous meeting (public notice for the purpose being given) of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, or privates of the Militia corps (Harrison's company excepted) of the county of Knox, which served on the late campaign under Gov. Harrison, met at Backer's Inn, in Vincennes, on the 7th of December, 1811, Col. Luke Decker was appointed Chairman, and Major Benjamin Parke, Clerk.

A paper purporting to be an address from "A number of the citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity," and signed by Henry Vanderburgh, as Chairman, to Col. John P. Backer, being read, the following resolutions were thereupon unanimously agreed to:

1. Resolved unanimously, That we cannot consider the said address in any other light than as one amongst the many attempts, which have flowed from the same source, to wound the feelings and injure the character of Governor Harrison.

2. Resolved, That the said Address in attempting to bestow the merit of the masterly conduct in the direction and manoeuvring of the troops in the late action to any other than the commander in chief, asserts a notorious untruth, which will be acknowledged as such by the whole army.

3. That our indignation is justly excited at the false and contemptuous manner in which the Militia who served under Gov. Harrison are treated in the said address, being there represented as an untutored, undisciplined band, possessing indeed courage, but none of the requisites of soldiers; and owing eternal gratitude to Colonel Boyd and his Regiment, for the preservation of their lives.

4. That the Militia which served under Governor Harrison were neither untutored nor undisciplined, but in common with the Regular troops, they shared the attention of the Commander in Chief, and that by his personal exertions, both the Militia and Regulars were brought to a state of perfection in that kind of manoeuvring calculated for Indian warfare, and that they were enabled to perform all the directions of the Commander in Chief, with promptness, facility, and precision.

5. That it is a notorious fact, known to the whole army, that all the changes of position made by the troops during the action of the 7th ult. and by which the victory was secured, were made by the direction of the Commander in Chief, and generally executed under his immediate superintendence.

6. That we cannot but view as a most dangerous usurpation, the meeting of a few individuals, not more than from seven to ten, in a private house, without any previous or public notice being given, and to pass resolutions and address in the name of a neighborhood—and we do further view the conduct of said individuals, (almost every one of whom are the avowed enemies of the Commander in Chief—and several of whom have uniformly discountenanced

and opposed every measure of the government, in respect to the Shawnee Prophet and his party, and one of whom were on the Campaign) in daring to speak in the name of the Militia in a highly presumptuous and unwarrantable manner.

7. That we are going to the skill and valor of the Commander in Chief that the victory of Tippecanoe was obtained.

8. That we have the most perfect confidence in the Commander in Chief, and shall always feel a cheerfulness in serving under him whenever the exigencies of the country may require it.

9. That we would prefer serving under him to any person that could be designated by the government for that purpose.

10. That when commanded by him, honor will be achieved, and we have every confidence that glory will be obtained.

11. That in expressing the above opinions, in respect to the reprehensible conduct of the Addressers, we desire it to be distinctly understood, that we have no idea of wounding the feelings or injuring the character of Col. Boyd; but we are free to declare, that we believe his conduct during the action, to have been that of a gentleman and of a soldier.

12. That we feel the highest respect, and shall always recollect with gratitude, our brothers in arms, the Officers and Privates of the U. States Troops—We have often heard We have now seen what THANKS can do!

13. That in loving our country's call we shall feel a proud satisfaction in being associated with Kentucky volunteers.

14. That the above resolutions be inserted in the Western Sun—and that such printers as may give publicity to the Address above mentioned, be requested to publish also the aforesaid resolutions.

LUKE DECKER, Chairman,
B. PARKE, Clerk.

FROM THE TRANSPORT ARGUS.

Copy of a letter from Governor Harrison, to Governor Scott—Communicated for publication.

VINCENNES, Dec. 15th, 1811.

I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 27th ult. by the mail of Wednesday last, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the friendly sentiments it contains.

You wish me to give you some account of action, that you "may be the better enabled to do me justice, against the cavils of ignorance and presumption." I would do this with great pleasure, but the Legislature of this Territory, being about to close its session, and having an unusual press of business I am unable to give you such an account as would be satisfactory—There is, however, the less need of this as my official account to the government, will probably reach you nearly as soon as this letter. It appears to me from some of the hints contained in some of your newspapers, that the charge of error in the planning or the execution of the late expedition, has been more particularly aimed at the President, than myself. I most sincerely thank these gentlemen, for placing me in such good company; and it is hardly necessary to inform you, that the charge against the administration, is as unfounded in this instance as in all the others, which have flowed from the same source.

The orders of the government with regard to the expedition, evince as much wisdom as humanity. It was determined to protect its citizens, but if possible to spare the effusion of human blood. This last object was accomplished, but by whom? why in a great measure by those very persons who are now complaining, because a battle could not be won without loss. At least in this Territory, the clamor is confined to those who opposed the expedition, to the utmost of their power, and by whose exertions in circulating every falsehood, that malice and villany could invent, the militia were prevented from turning out; and instead of a force of from 12 to 1500 men which I expected to have had, I was obliged to march from Fort Harrison, with less than 800; my personal enemies have united with the British agents, in representing that the expedition was entirely useless, and the Prophet as one of the best and most pacific of mortals, a perfect Shaker in principle, who shuddered at thoughts of spilling blood. Every one of his aggressions upon us, was denied or palliated and excused, with as much eagerness as is the conduct of Great Britain in this same description of people in the Atlantic states. A party sent by the Prophet, fired upon and wounded one of our sentinels, upon our own ground; the fact was at first boldly denied, "the man was shot by one of our own people," and I believe it was even asserted that he shot himself. When the whole circumstance was brought to light, these indefatigable gentry, shifted their ground, and asserted, "that the poor Indian fired in his own defence, and that he was merely gratifying an innocent curiosity, in creeping to see what was going on in our camp, and that if he had not shot the sentry, the sentry would have shot him."

I regret exceedingly that the friends of Col. Davies, should think it necessary to his fame, to suppose a difference of opinion between him and myself, which never existed, that I had slighted advice from him which was never given, and that to give colour to this they had listened to stories with regard to the operations of the army, that were absolutely without foundation. If the utmost cordiality and friendship, did not exist between the Colonel and myself from the time of his joining the army, until his death, I have been very much deceived; if our military opinions were not almost always in unison, those which he expressed (and no man who knew him will accuse him of hypocrisy,) were not his own; the Colonel's messmates Maj. G. R. C. Floyd and Capt. Peatt, are well acquainted with the entire confidence which subsisted between us: they are acquainted with circumstances which indisputably established the fact; and they and others know that I was the object of his eulogy, to an extent which it would be indelicate in me to repeat. Col. Davies did indeed advise me to a measure the day before the action, in which he was joined by all the officers around me—whether the advice was good or bad is immaterial to the present discussion, since it was followed to the extent that it was given—it is not necessary to express my opinion of the Colonel's merits at this time, since it will be found in my official letter, and I have no doubt, that it will be satisfactory to his friends.

With regard to my own conduct, my dear sir, it is not in my power to enter into a defence of it, unless I were to know in what particular it has been arraigned—However I may with safety rely for my defence upon the opinion of my army—Believing most sincerely that you do feel, that lively interest in my fame and fortune, which you profess—I am sure you will peruse with interest the enclosed declaration, signed by all the field officers of the army

(one only excepted who was absent,) and the Resolutions entered into by the militia of this country, who served upon the expedition; the testimony of men who fought and suffered by its side, ought I should suppose to be conclusive.

An idea seems to prevail in your states, that in the action of the 7th, the whole army was completely surprised, and that they were placed in a situation where bravery only decided the contest, and where there was no opportunity whatever for the exercise of military skill of any kind—this was however, far from being the case—It is true that the two companies, forming the left angle or the rear line, (Barlow's and Geiger's) were attacked before they were formed, and that some of the men were killed in coming out of their tents; but it is equally true that all the other companies were formed before they were fired on, and that even those two companies lost but a very few men before they were able to resist. Notwithstanding the darkness, the order of battle (which had been previously prescribed) was taken by all the troops—the officers were active—the men cool and obedient, and perhaps, there never was an action, where (for the number of men engaged) there were so many changes of position performed; not in disorder and confusion, but with military propriety—the companies, both regular and militia, were engaged, contracted, wheeled, marched and made to fill up by word of command. My orders (and they were not a few) were obeyed with promptitude and precision. And if I am not most grossly deceived, that mutual dependence which ought to exist between a commander and his army was reciprocally felt.

It has been said that the Indians should have been attacked upon our arrival before their town, on the evening of the 6th. There were two reasons which prevented this—first, that the direction, which I received from the Government, made it necessary that I should endeavour, if possible, to accomplish the object of the expedition (the dispersal of the Prophet's force) without bloodshed—and secondly, that the success of an attack by day upon the Town was very problematical.

I certainly did not understand my instructions, to mean that I should jeopardize the safety of the troops, by endeavouring to bring about accommodation without fighting. But I had commenced an attack upon them, after they had sent a chief to inform me that they would fight, and I had sent a detachment to me for that purpose—who can doubt, but that a much greater clamor would have been raised than exists at present; the cruelty of attacking those innocent people, would have been portrayed in the strongest colours; the administration would have been represented as murderers, and myself as their wretched instrument. But the army were exposed to the "nightly incursions" of the Indians. It has been well observed by a writer in *The Argus*, that if a night "incursion" was really so much to be dreaded by the army, it had no business there. But the author of those objections perhaps will be still more surprised when he learns that a "nightly incursion" was precisely what I wished for a close and decisive action. If they had attacked us by day they would certainly have done it upon ground favorable to their mode of fighting; they would have killed (as in Gen. Wayne's action) a number of our men, and when pressed they would have escaped, with a loss comparatively trifling. In night attacks discipline always prevails over disorder, the party which is able to preserve its order longest, must succeed. I had with me 250 regulars that were highly disciplined, and my militia had been instructed to form in order of battle to receive the enemy in any direction, to fight in the front, and to pursue in the rear.

But in the immediate neighborhood of the enemy, "why were not the Troops made to continue under arms through the night?" I answer that troops can only bear a certain portion of fatigue, and when in the presence of the enemy it is a matter of calculation with the commander, when they should be kept under arms and when permitted to rest. Upon this occasion, I must acknowledge that my calculations were erroneous. In common with the whole army, I did believe that they would not attack us that night. If it was their intention to attack, why had they not done it upon our march, where situations favorable to them might easily have been found? Indeed within three miles of the town we passed over ground so broken and disadvantageous to us that I was obliged to change the position of the troops several times in the course of a mile. They had fortified their town with care and with astonishing labor for them, all indicating that they there meant to sustain the shock. It was the scene of those mysterious rites which were so much venerated, and the Prophet had taught his followers to believe that both his person and his town were equally inviolable to us. I expected that they would have met me the next day to hear my terms, but I did not believe, however, that they would accede to them—and it was my determination to attack and burn the town the following night. It was necessary therefore that the troops should be as much refreshed as possible—But, although the men were not made to remain all night under arms, every other precaution was used as if an attack had been certain. In fact the troops were placed precisely in that situation, that is called by military men "lying upon their arms;" the regular troops lay in their tents with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides—the militia had no tents, they slept with their pouches on, and their arms under them to keep them dry. The order of encampment was the order of battle for a night attack, and as every man slept opposite to his post in the line there was nothing for them to do, but to rise and take their post a few steps in the rear of the fires, and the line was formed in an instant. So little time was required for this operation, that if the ground on its left flank had done its duty as well as the rest of the army, the troops on that flank would have been formed before the Indians came near them. It was customary every evening as soon as the army halted, to examine the ground of the encampment and environs, and afterwards to call together the field officers of the army, and give them their directions for the night—at their meetings (where every one was required freely to express their sentiments) every contingency that was likely to happen was discussed. The orders that were proper to be given to them, were then by the field officers repeated to the captains. Every one being by this means possessed of my intentions, there was no room left for mistake or confusion—the orders given on the night of the 6th, were solely directed to a night attack, to parade their men in the order in which they were encamped, and that each corps should maintain itself upon its own ground until other orders were given. With regulations such as these, and with such a state of discipline as we claim, you must allow my dear sir, that we had no reason to dread "a night incursion" more than an attack by day. Indeed it was preferable, because in no other could it have been so completely decisive. In

the latter we might have been surprised, and we did lose, without any other disadvantage, many of the enemy.

In my letter to the Secretary it is asserted, that the Indians had penetrated to the center of the encampment—I believe however, that not more than two Indians got within the lines—men were certainly killed near the center of the camp, but it must have been from balls fired from without.

From this letter and my official despatch to the Secretary of War, you will be enabled my dear General, to form a correct opinion of the battle of Tippecanoe. When an action is over, and we have time to meditate upon the circumstances that attended it, there is no great judgment necessary to discover some error in the conduct of it, something that was done, which might have been better done or something that was omitted, which if done, might have produced great advantages. I believe the greatest General has admitted that they could fight a second battle upon the same ground much better than the first—If this is true with respect to them, ought it not to be a motive to shield us from that severity of criticism, with which some of my fellow citizens are desirous of assailing my conduct?

A victory has been gained, and the army which gained it impute it in part at least to the measures of the commander—but this is not sufficient—it should have been achieved without loss on our side. There is certainly no man more fully impressed with the exalted merits of those brave men who fell in the action, than I am—Amongst them, were many for whom I felt the warmest regard and friendship—but they were exposed to no dangers but what were common to the whole army, and if they were selected by divine providence, as the price of an important victory, there is nothing left us, but to honor their memory, and to bow submissively to a decree which we cannot alter. It would however, imbricate the remaining part of my life, if I could suppose that their fate was produced by any misconduct of mine. But upon this subject I have nothing to accuse myself, I am satisfied that all my weak powers were exerted to the utmost, for the safety and glory of my troops—Indeed no commander had ever greater reason to do so; for none ever received greater confidence and attachment from any army, than I did—from the corps of regulars of their own choice, seemed only anxious for me—and a sentiment springing from personal attachment alone was imputed to their valour, that their hearts were intimately connected with mine—for such troops, it was impossible that I should not be willing to shed the last drop of my blood.

Your friendship my dear General, will pardon the egotism contained in this letter—perhaps I ought to disfigure the side table that have been circulated to my prejudice; knowing as I do, that there are not men persons who served under me upon the late expedition that will not be ready to contradict them. I have sufficient store now, however, to rest easy under unimpaired repose, and with the consciousness of having rendered some service to my country, I cannot bare to be deprived of the good opinion of my fellow-citizens.

With great regard, I am, my dear sir,

Your friend, and humble servant.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. I should have covered my troops every night with a heavy work of trees, but every one that the Territory afforded, that it was with difficulty that a sufficient amount of wood could be procured to make the men comfortable; and the militia were without tents, and many of them without blankets. The story which has been circulated in some of the papers, of officers fighting without any clothes but their shirts, is absolutely false. W. H. H.

The undersigned field officers, during the action at the Tippecanoe, on the morning of the 7th inst. desirous of stating their opinion with respect to the commander in chief, on that occasion, do hereby certify, that the Governor was calm and deliberate—that his orders were precise and distinct—that he performed duties that might have been devolved on subordinates—that he directed and marched reinforcements to points where aid was necessary, and posted them there; that he never allowed the post of danger—that the victory was obtained by his vigilance and activity—and in word, that his conduct in every respect was worthy the General and the Soldier.

Given this 9th day 1811.

JOS. BARTHOLOMEW Col. 2d Ind. Reg.

LUKE DECKER, Col. 4th Ind. Reg.

G. R. C. FLOYD, Maj. 5th Ind. Reg.

SAM'L WELLS, Major General of the 5th division of the Kentucky militia, now a major of the mounted Airmen (I. T.)

B. PARKE, Maj. of Light Dragoons.

NOAH PURCELL, Maj. 4th Ind. Reg.

I do hereby certify that the above is correctly copied from the original by me.

H. HUNTSF. Ad-De-Camp

VINCENNES, Dec. 21.

On Thursday last the *Ohio Mirror* came arrived at this place, being sent by a party of Indians which are encamped about 40 mile from this place to know whether the governor would receive a detachment from the Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, who were in the late action, and who had solicited the chiefs of the Winnebagoes to intercede with the governor to grant them an interview. We are informed that the governor declined receiving their visit, and declared that he would listen to no propositions for peace until the Prophet and all his followers, who did not properly belong to the Wabash, were removed from the country.

Last evening Mr. McCollough, who the Gov. had sent express to Ft. Wayne, returned, he there saw the chief who came to meet the Governor from the Prophet's town, the night before the action. This man informed McCollough that it was at first intended by the Indians to meet the governor in a conference, they proposed, with the intention of assassinating him. That one of the Winnebago warriors had agreed to devote himself to that purpose, when the conference ended he was to watch an opportunity, and kill the Governor—when this was done he supposed that the army could easily be defeated. The information given by the negro who deserted was the occasion of the attack being made at night.

We are sorry to learn that Governor Harrison did, on yesterday, give up the command of the regular troops stationed at this place, and at Fort Knox and Madison—this is the more to be regretted as we are not yet certain of the real disposition

of the Indians towards us—should they attack us the governor's services as commander will unquestionably be much needed; past experience so incontestably proves the importance of his services, that we are of opinion, the people, for their own safety, ought to write in a prayer to him to resume it—and thereby give them a man and a commander whom they know, and in whom they could justly confide. It is moreover to be lamented, because we understand that no immediate communication from the officer commanding at Fort Harrison, can regularly be made to the governor, as to any information he may obtain, and it is all important that communications of that kind should be made to one who understands Indian affairs, and has the interest of the territory, and the safety of the people at heart—we are, however, glad to have it in our power to say, that the governor's conduct during the late campaign exhibited so conspicuously the general, and the man of worth, that it endeared him to every officer of the regular troops, with perhaps one only excepted.

Earthquake.—Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt this week—Monday morning last (about 3 o'clock) there were three within a few minutes of each other; another was felt about sunrise and several more that day—more or less have been felt every day since. Much alarm has been excited, but no damage done that we have heard of, except two or three brick chimneys that were cracked, and the roofs of several houses thrown off.

EARTHQUAKE.

MONDAY EVENING DEC. 16.

During the 12 hours, ending at 11 o'clock, A. M. of this day, our town has experienced several shocks of an Earthquake. The first and most considerable as to force and time, occurred about 20 minutes after 2 o'clock. It shook the houses, rocked the furniture, opened several partition doors, that were fastened with falling latches, and threw down bricks from the tops of some chimneys. Its duration was computed by different persons, from 2 to 3 minutes. In about half an hour, this vibration was succeeded by another, less violent and considerably shorter. At 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, or in five hours from the first, a third shock was felt. It commenced gradually, became strong enough to produce all the effects of the first, in a lesser degree, and nearly subsided in about a minute; when it was succeeded by a fourth, more violent than it, but of only a few seconds duration. In 8 or 10 minutes a fifth followed, about as strong as the second. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the 6th occurred, but was so slight as not to be generally observed. It is asserted by some, that 2 or 3 shocks were felt the preceding evening; but this, perhaps, is incorrect.

It appears, from the observations of the noise of our citizens, that no rumbling noise in the air or in the earth, nor any flashes of light, preceded or attended these vibrations, though the contrary is asserted by a few. It is certain that no unusual sound was heard before the third and fourth concussions.

The first shock was felt in Newport, on the opposite side of the river, where it threw down the chimney; and also four miles down the river, where it did the same damage. We have received intelligence of its occurrence at the Great Miami, 18 miles N. W. at Springfield, 15 miles N. and in Clermont county, 30 miles E. of this town.

The morning of the 14th was clear and frosty, the thermometer at 28 degrees. In the course of the day a gentle breeze sprang up from the S. E. and continued stationary at that till day, when it rose to 49. During the afternoon of the 14th, it began to be hazy, and by the next morning the atmosphere was thick with haze, clouds and smoke. It then began to mist. The day proved unusually damp, and one of the darkest observed in this country. The morning of the present day was entirely calm, foggy and smoky, with broken clouds slowly moving from the S. During the afternoon a faint breeze was observed from the E. and S. E. This evening is clear, warmish and perfectly serene.

To quiet the apprehensions of those persons, who expect more violent shocks than those we have sustained, it may not be amiss to observe, that situated as we are, in a level, limestone country, several hundred miles from mountains, seas, and volcanoes, there are no reasonable grounds for dread; destructive earthquakes having, probably, in no instance, occurred under such circumstances.

The above communication was written on Monday evening. The same night the above was written, several persons state that a slight shock was felt about 9 o'clock; and yesterday, the 17th, about 12 o'clock, another slight shock was pretty generally felt, which lasted about one minute.

Cincinnati Lib. Hall.

Mr. THOMAS DUNBAR,

Take Notice.

THAT I shall, by my counsel, proceed on the 13th of February next, at the house of Thomas Graves, in Cumberland county, between the hours of ten in the morning, and sun set of that day, to take the depositions of Robert Higginbotham and others, to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in the Cumberland circuit court, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant, in the bill filed for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, where you may attend, if you think proper.

NANCY DUNBAR.

December 24th, 1811.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lumbering at his back"
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1811.

This number of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE commences the third volume since it has been conducted by the present proprietor. The support so liberally extended towards it, calls for the most grateful acknowledgements—and were other considerations out of the question, would induce the editor to continue the same course which he has heretofore pursued. But an attachment, superior to all others, which he feels towards the cause of Republicanism and of truth, would be a sufficient motive for a faithful adherence to the same principles, which have invariably guided him, & which without doubt, predominate in the minds of his patrons.

The first principles of the American revolution, to support which many of his subscribers fought and bled, are revived in their full force now, as in '76—and the crisis of the times, equally requires as at that period, the like energy and firmness.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears, it is not doubted, will take the first opportunity of discharging their respective accounts, agreeably to the terms of subscription; and such as owe nothing for preceding years, and who may choose to pay in advance for the ensuing one, will greatly oblige it in so doing. The different Post Masters in the state, where this paper is delivered, are requested to receive payments—new subscribers—discontinuances, &c. The accounts delinquents will be shortly made out, and forwarded.

An extensive assortment of NEW TYPE has been procured from Philadelphia, and every necessary arrangement has been made for executing BOOK & JOB PRINTING, in a handsome style. Printing paper of a better quality will be received in a few weeks.

T. SMITH.

SENIORIUS, No. 4. next week.

We received nothing from Washington City by yesterday's mail, of a later date than the following:

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this place—dated
December 18, 1811.

"The resolutions reported by our Committee of Foreign Relations, having in view preparations for war, and looking directly at that event, have been all (with the exception of the last now under discussion) adopted by majorities of from 109 to 118. And I shall adhere to the opinion already communicated to you, that we shall have war, if England does not repeal her orders in council."

[For the Kentucky Gazette.]

Mr. SENIOR. The able, energetic and manly stand, taken by *Seniorius*, evinces that however servile general the present order of the day may be, there is still that stern republican spirit, latent in the breast of individuals, which I pray God may never be subdued by oppression, or intimidation.

The subjects, namely our banking institutions are of primary importance, and as public bodies are by our state constitution objects pointed out for investigation; true, it is fashionable now a-days, to prevent examination by remarking that it disturbs the peace of society; much as I love and respect the society of this town, and the habits of society in general, I have still greater love and respect for the great family of mankind.

If republicanism is to be banished America that individuals may accumulate pecuniary to liberty and happiness on this globe, we must in that case silently wait for the world hereafter.

But to the point—morality is of eternal duration; on the creation of man it was placed in his breast, as his safe and perfect guide. It is that rule of right which squares with all the transactions of men. It is worked by the golden rule and delivered by Christ himself—do to others as you would have others do unto you.

How did the avarice of man begin to show itself, may be learned from both the old and new testament, as those Christians who are not given entirely up to the greedy lust of wealth will plainly see by examining those sacred records—who then it thou who live upon the distresses of the already unfortunate? examine your own fortune, and see how much of it you have acquired by your own righteous deeds—then give heaven praise and make no boast of it."

The word *have* is infinitely too mild a term; it is not *have* but rather *extort*; two and a half and three per cent per month—aid in advance! Great God! let us examine a little.

Three per cent per month is thirty-six per cent per year, which being deducted from the bill when discounted makes the price paid to the blood sucking shavers, fifty and a quarter per cent per annum.

Now suppose a father at the birth of a son, supplies one hundred dollars (a trifling sum) shave at thirty-six per cent per annum and continues shaving until that son is forty years of age; he may use the awful interest on his money and at the end of sixty-four years he will have accumulated the enormous sum of \$29,497,295.00 being considerably more than four hundred thousand millions of dollars.

I will that any of your arithmetical

correspondents to state the exact sum, provided principal and interest is laid out on the same terms at the end of every year, my calculation has gone on the supposition to double itself every two years. I am aware of the common cant, "that money is worth what it will bring," and that the borrower is obliged or he would not take a loan on the terms. How absurd! the borrower and lender are not on an equality; the borrower bow'd down by his wants, by the dread of blasted credit, by protest, and all the dire apprehensions of disgrace at the banks, pays the extortion from necessity; like a drowning man he catches at a straw—his poverty but not his will consents. The extortioner knowing all this is the more remorseless in his demand! Report says that in this town there has been a dollar a day paid for the loan of one hundred dollars, being at the exorbitant interest of three hundred and sixty-five per cent. This, if not discovering the perpetual motion, is learning the art of making more money than that discovery if found would bring.

When old Nol (in the school for Scandal) is instructed by the Jew in the cant of a *Jew Dealer*, he is told he will run every thing if he does not ask ten per cent—remarking, that "if the borrower is very much distressed he may ask fifty per cent, and must say that he has not the money himself, but has a friend, who has another friend, who has no money neither but must raise it by selling stock to vast disadvantage;" but it appears this Hebrew instructor, is out-jewed by the christian Jews of this day, who think it unnecessary to make even a plausible apology.

The legislature whilst they are making laws against gaming do well to review the law respecting usury; they are equally pernicious—and let it be the duty of the judge to give it in special charge to the grand jury.

Curiosity is an aptitude for a list of the Shavers; in some it is mere curiosity, others possibly wish to be shaved, who would then know where to apply—For my part I do not want to know the names as I do not wish to promote the shaving interest—besides I hope human nature is so entirely depraved, as to persist in this blood-sucking avocation but upon examining their own breasts will resolve not only to quit their extorsions, but also return what they have illegally taken, and shave no more.

"May one be pardon'd and retain the offence,
"Nay oft it is seen, the wicked price itself
"Buys out the law; but 'tis not so above,
"There is no shuffling: there the action lies
"In his true nature; we ourselves compell'd,
"Even to the teeth and forehead of our faults,
"To give in evidence."

I am sure in an attempt to put down a vice of such enormity as usury, I shall have the aid or good wishes of all serious persons. All must have seen this vice spreading itself throughout our town; and perhaps in a smaller degree throughout the state.

In a future number I mean to say something of the subject of the Kentucky Insurance Company; at present I will conclude with a single remark. It is in part a self-created body—directors are chosen on the April annual meeting, some of whom know that they shall leave the state, in which case a director is elected as *locum tenens*. One man has generally held this office, being elected by the directors and auditors, who could not be elected at a general election of the shareholders, I trust he will never accept it again in that way.

I at one time intended to have signed my proper name. But as it is the names of great men only, that give celebrity to pieces, mine is too humble for any such claim—However, the printer is authorized to gratify idle curiosity.

PHILO-SENIORIUS.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE.

DECEMBER, 13th, 1811.

John Postlethwait, Esq.
Sir—Inclosed you have a number of queries signed *Seniorius*, which, no doubt, are intended to injure the interest of the Kentucky Insurance Company. As you are now out of office, and perfectly acquainted with the views and acts of its Board of Directors—I have to request of you a statement of facts in answer to them, with your opinion thereon.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER PARKER.

DECEMBER 16th, 1811.

Alexander Parker, Esq.
Sir—I received yours of the 13th instant, requesting a statement of facts, and my opinion of certain anonymous queries, published in the Kentucky Gazette.

While I beg leave to decline the expression of any opinion with respect either to the motive or character of these queries, I consider it a duty which I equally owe to truth and to the very respectable institution over which you preside, to endeavor to counteract the evident design, and possible tendency of some of them; leaving others to rise or fall by their intrinsic worth.

On the first question I shall not undertake to decide, it being one involving very various inquiry. It is best answered by stating that the utility of Banks may be deduced, from the usages of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

To the third query I shall reply, that a Mrs. Gapper, formerly of England, but now an inhabitant of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, is proprietor of upwards of one third of the Stock of the Insurance Company.

To the fourth query I shall reply, that the agent of Mrs. Gapper, together with two or three other stock holders, made a proposition to the Directors to curtail the discounts of the office, and engage more extensively in the purchase of Bills of Exchange—a proposition which was decisively and promptly rejected.

To the fifth query I shall answer, that it has long been the practice of the office to remit its paper to New Orleans, for the purpose of purchasing Bills of Exchange.—But while this was the primal motive which operated, effects beneficial to the shipper from Kentucky has grown

out of the measure, the enterprise of our countrymen is not confined to the mercantile alone, but leads, though less extensively, the agricultural and manufacturing, to shipments of both the raw and manufactured productions of the soil. By these, and especially by the first, the paper of a Kentucky Bank will ever be preferred, and justly preferred, to bills drawn by individuals of whom they may have little knowledge, upon correspondents residing in the Atlantic ports.

In answer to the Enquirer, I shall observe that the Directors of the Insurance Company have uniformly disapproved, what the anonymous querist designates shaving.

I beg leave merely to superadd, that the 4th, 8th and 9th queries, appear unworthy equally of attention and reply.

Your obedient servant,
J. POSTLETHWAIT.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Massachusetts, Capt Stevens, we have Dublin dates to the 25th October, and London to the 21st inclusive; one day later than before received; the following are the only articles worthy of notice.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.

The London Prints of Sunday and Monday have arrived. Their contents are so far interesting as they detail further particulars of the march of Napoleon along his coast. He has entered into Amsterdam in great state, and the Public Functionaries—like other public functionaries that we could name, poured forth torrents of adulation at his Imperial Feet. Of this disgusting mummery we have given a sufficient specimen by the extracts.

Mr. Thornton, a diplomatic character of considerable eminence has gone on an expedition to the Baltic—we mean a diplomatic mission. His object cannot be conjectured, except by those acute persons who undertake the management of the London Press. According to them, he is sent to stir up the North, in order once more to arm Russia against our inexorable enemy!

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 22d. October.

"I have seen a gentleman to-day who is just arrived from the continent. He says that official accounts had been received that an amicable adjustment of all differences had been made between the emperor of Russia and Bonaparte: that Alexander claimed the liberty of regulating the trade of his territories and Bonaparte acceded to it. In consequence of this, colonial produce, American cotton, logwood, &c. has risen in St. Petersburg fifty per cent. It is stated that Alexander negotiated at the head of two hundred thousand chosen troops, and it was supposed that Bonaparte was not fully prepared to resist the claims of his friend and ally.—It is hard to say what effect this will have upon American produce in this country. I should think it would be rather favorable than otherwise, for every thing but cotton."

Mer. Advertiser.

WANTED.

A Journeyman Saddler.

TO whom the highest wages and constant employ will be given. None need apply, but a good workman.

THOMAS G. JONES.

Winchester, Dec. 26th, 1811.

WOOD.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED CORDS

Prime Fire-Wood,
DELIVERED at two dollars per cord, in quantities to suit purchasers.—Apply at Samuel Underwood's lot on Limestone street, opposite Mr. Wen's rope-walk.

For Sale,

A Likely Negro Girl.

FIFTEEN years of age, well acquainted with house business. A small part of the purchase money will be required in hand—the remaining part in three months. Apply to
JABEZ VIGUS.

December 30th, 1811.

To Sell or Rent,

A CONVENIENT LITTLE FARM.

SUFFICIENT to work about three hands to an advantage.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Stoner, Clark county.

JAMES GATEWOOD.

December, 27th 1811.

LOST

IN the fall of 1810, one note on George Ruth James Cocker security, dated 5th September, 1810—the amount of it was \$10. Whoever finds it will please leave it at the Gazette office.

HENRY MCADDEA.

TAKEN UP in Clarke county, by Henry Dyke, near Combs's landing, a B. F. MARE, 15 hands high, three white feet, shod before, a small star in her forehead, 5 years old, appraised to \$30

A. CHRISTY.

November 5th, 1811.

CURTIS,

The Celebrated Running Horse,

IS offered for sale. If not disposed of prior to the 1st day of March next, he will be farmed out the ensuing season. Apply for terms to
SAML. H. WOODSON.

Jessamine county, Dec. 31st, 1811.

Wanted,

Two Apprentices to the Machine Making Business.

BOYS from 15 to 17 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms, by the subscriber living on Water-street, adjoining the Theatre, Lexington.

JOHN MURSH.

One or two good Journeymen machine makers, will find constant employ and liberal wages.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during the present year.

January 1st, 1812.

To Rent or Lease.

THE FARM of JOB CARTER, DEC. LYING on the road leading from Lexington to the Cross Plains, about seven miles from Lexington; there is on it a pretty good log house, and other out houses, and about sixty or seventy acres of cleared land. For further particulars, enquire of
Wm. N. LANE, } Guardians.
or
GEO. W. WEBB, }
Winchester, Dec. 25th, 1811.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, with sorrow and regret, necessity and self-preservation at last again compels me to say, that thirty-one different times my wife Franky Young, without any just cause, has left my bed and board, and again on the first Sunday in April last she again left and absconded from my bed and board without the least seemingly cause or provocation, proclaiming and declaring that she never would return again and live with me. She also took with her sundry things of value. These are therefore to forewarn and forbid all persons whatsoever from trading or dealing with the said Franky Young, my wife, in any way or manner, or for any thing whatever, as I will not be answerable for any of her dealings, nor pay or discharge any debt which she may or shall contract.

ORIGINAL YOUNG.

December 24th, 1811. (verbatim.)

Take Notice.

A VALUABLE MARE strayed from James Ellison's farm in Montgomery, or was STOLEN, on the 15th of September last. She is a chestnut sorrel, about 15 hands high, blaze face, long tail, quite to the ground, and her near hind foot white. A reward of ten dollars will be given for said mare, if taken up in any of the adjoining counties. Twenty dollars if taken in any remote part of the state—and thirty if taken out of the state, for her delivery in Lexington.—She is 12 or 13 years old.

JOHN CALDWELL.

December 28th, 1811.

Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Limestone street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn. Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertion of the subscriber will be devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811.

Take Notice.

THAT I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on Monday the 27th day of January next, at the house of John Howard, Montgomery county, from thence proceed to the following tracts of land, to wit—400 acres lying on the east side of Slate creek, at the little Indian fields, beginning at two black oaks, a corner to Owens's 300 acre survey, &c. surveyed and patented for John Coker Owings. Also 500 acres on the east side of big Slate creek, near the Indian fields, beginning at two ash trees, and a hickory, &c. including the mouth of little Slate creek, surveyed for John Coker Owings, assignee of James Patten, assignee of Spencer Collins—then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate testimony as to certain facts & objects called for in said surveys, and do whatever else may be proper to perpetuate the places, objects and calls in said surveys, and the boundaries of said surveys, according to an act of General Assembly of Kentucky, in such case made and provided.

The commissioners will meet at the house of John Howard, on the said land, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary, until the business is completed.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, 19th Dec. 1811.

Advertisement.

THAT whereas, I executed a note to Nathan Burrows, of Lexington, for sixty dollars, due the 25th of this inst. it being in part pay for 500 acres of land in Scott county, on Eagle creek. I find said Burrows has no legal claim to said land; I therefore refuse paying said note; and forewarn all persons from trading for the above note.

JOHN W. HOWE.

December 23d, 1811.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington on the 5th day of December, 1811.—

Be it ordained, that no Huckster hereafter be permitted to rent or occupy any part of the Market-house to dispose of any articles whatever, under the penalty of a fine of fifteen dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace for the county of Fayette.

Be it further ordained, that no Hucksters shall sell any articles in any of the streets adjoining the Market-house ground, under the penalty of a like sum, to be recovered as above, and to be appropriated for the use and benefit of the town of Lexington.

ALEX. PARKER, Chm.

H. B. SMITH, CLK.

THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

Feathers

Will be given in CASH, on application at the Gazette's Office.

December 23d, 1811.

Montgomery county, sec.

TAKEN UP by Philip Harmon, in Montgomery county, on the waters of Lulberg's about five miles from Mount Sterling, one brown stallion colt, three years old next spring, about 13 hands high, a small star in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to three pounds twelve shillings.

JER. DAVIS.

TAKEN UP by William Frazer living on Lulberg's, one BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 7 years old next spring, about 14 hands 3 inches high, branded thus B on the near buttock with a star and snip in the forehead, both hind feet white, appraised to \$52.50.

JOSEPH COMBS.

Clarke County, December 16, 1811.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

- 10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
- 10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, muslin, spring, seedling and leno muslin, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.
- 2 do. flannel and pullover handkerchiefs
- 3 do. muslins
- 2 do. cotton casimires
- 1 trunk satins, modes, twilled sarsonets, men's flannel, and 40 doz. black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
- 3 do. men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery
- 1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pic-nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts
- 1 trunk assorted sewing silks
- 3 cases Scotch threads
- 6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W.C. needles
- A choice selection of thread and cotton, lace, thread, edgings and clains, satin and sarsonet, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets
- 2 bales low priced plains
- 1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toilettes
- 4 do. double milled cassimires, woollen cords and stockings
- 6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

- 4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
- 12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs
- 30 chests imperial and young hyson teas
- 40 barrels coffee and sugar

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.
N.B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-
MENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Country that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method, yet discover only a few blunders ourselves from the assistance of attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders. Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & Co.

N.B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred
a res of

LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 550 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasturage. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has just been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguous to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as a range the most eligible situation in the state. The above property will be sold either or it will be divided to suit purchasers. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.

MADDOX FISHER,

October, 1811 1st

Six Dollars, Cash in Hand,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,

FOR WATER

ROTTED HEMP

Of the best quality, at their factory in Lexington.
November 29th, 1811.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the Court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next. Any person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,

Nov. 29, 1811.

For Rent,

A Brick House on Hill Street,

TWO doors from Mr. T. Wallace's, where D. Elliot now resides. Possession may be given against the 10th day of January next: application to

JACOB CLAIR.

Lexington 9th Dec. 1811.

LANDS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No 36, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are perfectly adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and recent its morbid secretions to rest and amend the appetite, to produce free perspiration, and thereby prevent cold, which are often of fatal consequence. A case, never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head aches, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing an febrile disorder attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gravel, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swelling, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an infallible medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from a disordered constitution. Juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the moderate use of strong liquors, excessive use of any of the above, or other derelictive into the unskilful or excessive use of medicine, the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, had long in &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of atested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New-York.

They are for sale in Kentucky
(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the store of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts.

James Hughes.

Frankfort Oct. 7th, 1811

FANATISM EXPOSED:

OR THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BAILEY,

of Kentucky.

Just published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cts.

To Sportsmen.

At 35: Postlethwaite's, is for sale at this time, and will be for three weeks to come.

THE FINE RUNNING HORSE

TREASURER.

Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1811.

CERTIFICATES.

I DO certify that the grey horse Treasurer, which I sold to Mr. James Taliferro, was got by the old imported horse Diomed, his dam Fidget by Bell-Air, his grand dam Blue Skin, by Clock-Fast, his great grand dam by Ralph, former King Herod's his great great grand dam by Jolly Roger, his great great great grand dam by old Ploughout, out of Col. Bond's Calista, who was got by Teyall, out of a secretary Carter's celebrated running horse Black Jack, who was got by the imported Spanish horse. He was five years old last spring, and no more.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, Va. 13th November, 1810.

I DO certify that I purchased the grey horse Treasurer from Mr. James Taliferro, and have since sold him to Doct. Stockitt.

CHAS. STERRETT RIDGELEY.

Nov. 17th, 1811.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ONE likely GIRL about 20 years old, one GIRL about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquire of the printer

October 17th, 1811.

For sale.

A VERY GENTLE YOUNG

Mulatto Man.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 17th, 1811

Was Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable 1 1-2 miles from Lexington, on Stroud's road, on the night of the 2d of December, a

Bright Bay Horse,

Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots and canters very well, has one hind foot white and a few white hairs in his forehead and just above his nose—a dart on the right side of his neck. Shod before, and has lately had his mane and tail trimmed, has been nicked and carries very well, shows a good deal of white in his left eye. A generous reward will be paid for the horse.

DAVID BARTON.

Dec. 7, 1811.

DOWNING & GRANT,

Painters, Glaziers & Paper-Hangers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the above business on an extensive scale, and are prepared to execute all commands in the most expeditious and elegant manner in both town and country.

Paints and Putty

Constantly for sale at their shop on Mill-street. One more APPRENTICE will be taken, if application be speedily made.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1811.

Agrees to Hire

ON the 1st day of January, the Negroes belonging to the estate of John Breckenridge will be offered to hire, for the ensuing year—Among them five MEN, long accustomed to spin in a rope walk.

The subscriber, anxious to close his administration to the estate of the deceased, once more requests those having claims against the estate, to bring them forward.

ROBERT C. HARRISON.

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting between Morrison, Fisher & Sutton, has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the name of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of

MERCHANT DIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hard- Ware and Queen's Ware,

all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market street.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, VIZ.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox

county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county,

on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington

county, on Pleasant run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOGGETT MCALLA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols.

Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress to the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention. Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with superb engravings. Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare. 17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Boltonman Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers &

the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours.

Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

For Sale.

A valuable Man Servant,

Between twenty and thirty years old. Enquire of the Printer.

October 21st, 1811.

LITERARY.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS, AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE WITH A PRINTER

Will commence the publication of a series of Historical volumes which when finished will assume the title of

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,

OR,

An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

By David Ramsey, M. D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.
"Primum ab origine mundi"
"Atque perpetuum deducit tempora cursum." Ovid.

The Asiatic part of the work contains a general view of the antiquities—of the general deluges—the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and the general course of empire.

The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to the dissolution of the various nations which were conquered by them, and of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered—and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or uncivilized America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and with good types; and offered for sale, bound in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that sum for half-volumes.

This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1770 on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatic researches of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publication of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries formerly unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1780, when in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison there in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any pecuniary employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in collecting and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at this office

THE STEAM MILL,

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is kept at the mill a constant supply of

FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED

RYE, & BR N,

At the following prices:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dolls the hundred.

CORN MEAL - - - 42 cents the bushel

CHOPED RYE - - - 42 cents the bushel

BRAN - - - 84 cents the bushel

SHORTS - - - 1 dollar per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR

MEAL, &c are recharged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co

September 23d, 1811

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. Campbell's

SERMON ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette